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CENTENNIAL

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

ISAAC T. COATES, M.D.

US 45125.7

The Gift of
Hon. Edward L. Pierce,
of Milton.

10 May, 1881.

Hon. Edward L. Pierce,
Boston, Mass.

With the respectful compliments
of the Author

Chester, Pa.
Jan 9th, 1878.

1776 CENTENNIAL 1876

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION,

DELIVERED AT

CHESTER, PENNA.,

BY

ISAAC T. COATES, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY; MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA; MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, ETC., ETC.

METHINKS I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth and kindling her endazzled eyes at the full mid-day beam.—*Milton on the Liberty of the Press.*

I am all that has been, that is, and that shall be, and none among mortals has hitherto lifted my veil.—*The Enigma cut on the Pavement of the Temple of Minerva.*

The laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered down
From age to age, by our renowned forefathers
So dearly bought, the price of so much blood,
Oh! never let it perish in our hands.—*Addison's Cato.*

Could we create so close, tender, and cordial a connection between the citizens of a State as to induce all to consider themselves as relatives,—as fathers, brothers, and sisters,—then this whole State would constitute but a single family, be subjected to the most perfected regulations, and become the happiest republic that ever existed upon the earth.—*Plato.*

PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
1876.

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1881, Mar. 10.
Gift of
Hon. Edward L. Pierce,
of Boston.

CHESTER, PA., May 25, 1876.

DR. ISAAC T. COATES:

Dear Sir,—The citizens of Chester intend to celebrate, on the coming Fourth of July, the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence; and they respectfully invite you to deliver the Centennial Oration. The exercises will take place at the lawn of General E. F. Beale.

By order of the Committee,

B. F. BAKER, *Secretary.* WILLIAM C. GRAY, *Chairman.*

CHESTER, PA., June 1, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 25th ultimo, bearing an invitation from the citizens of Chester to deliver the Centennial Fourth of July Oration on their celebration of our One Hundredth National Anniversary, to be held here on the coming Fourth of July. While the time is entirely too brief for even abler hands than mine to do the great subject anything like adequate justice, I must yet accept the invitation, and thank my friends and fellow-citizens, through you, for the great, and certainly undeserved, honor their flattering partiality pays me.

With great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,

ISAAC T. COATES.

To WM. C. GRAY, *Chairman*, and B. F. BAKER, *Secretary.*

DEDICATION.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—It seems very natural and peculiarly appropriate that I should dedicate to thee this Oration, which treats of my National Mother. Whatever good, if any, may be found in it, whatever inspiration that came to me in its composition, are the natural outgrowth of thy good instruction to me when a boy,—those lessons of Truth and Right, of Patriotism and Humanity, which have clung to me as the shadow clings to the substance that casts it. Remembering, with a deep sense of gratitude, thy perennial goodness and loving kindness to me, I come now, in sturdy manhood, to renew my oft-repeated pledge of filial affection; a love as tender as it was in childhood, and stronger now than love for life. During my somewhat checkered career of life, whether facing the dangers of battle or enjoying the sweet security of peace, whether safe on land or tempest-tossed in mid-ocean, whether dwelling amid the luxuries of civilization or denizened among wild men in the savage wilderness,—disputing with the condor, on the snowy peaks of the Andes, the possession of his beetling cliffs, or threading tropical forests,—no day has ever passed without a part of it having been spent in loved remembrance of thee.

Thy affectionate son,

I. T. C.

CHESTER, PA., December, 1876.

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CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

STANDING beneath this serene sky, shaded by these venerable trees, whose leafy tongues are eloquent with praises of the day, pressing the soil of this great Commonwealth, where Quaker William Penn was the first in the history of the world to establish the trinity of justice, humanity, and politics, breathing into it the spirit of brotherly love; here where liberty had its birth, here by the side of the noble Delaware, on whose peaceful bosom the first United States flag—representing a rattlesnake about to strike, with the significant motto, DON'T TREAD ON ME!—ever hoisted on an American man-of-war, in defiance of England, was raised; brought face to face, as I look down the corridor of time, with our august and majestic patriot fathers of a century ago, whose immortal deeds and their fruits are to be the subject of my theme to-day, so much do I feel my insignificance in comparison with so much historic greatness and glory that it is with a timid hesitation I raise my poor voice to interrupt your patriotic contemplations, and to break the eloquent silence of nature. But duty is a task-master that must be obeyed. You have bidden me to speak. Grant me, then, I beseech you, your indulgence and your sympathy.

As fate decreed it that America should be the last and greatest child of the spirit of adventurous enterprise, so she decreed that on the great stage of the United States of America, our own beloved country, should be performed the last and greatest act in the great drama of human progress. May the curtain of futurity that is to close this act fall only with the last vibration of the pendulum of time!

We are gathered together to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. We should regard this great

and glorious privilege with proud satisfaction. This is a day dear to every true American. It is the birthday of our Liberty, the great National Jubilee.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, the immortal Declaration of American Independence was promulgated to the world. It was in our own great and beloved State, Pennsylvania, and in the city of Philadelphia, that city that is at this moment the microcosm, the epitome of the world, where the magic potency of the load-stone of liberty has drawn together the productions of man and nature from every clime beneath the sun, the greatest honor, the most glorious panegyric our country could have received. The whole civilized world to-day, in Philadelphia, pays homage at the shrine of American freedom. Emperors, kings, queens, the most aristocratic and imperious potentates on earth, are to-day at the great Exposition, striving to excel each other in doing honor to the young Democratic Republic of North America. Jubilant as Philadelphia is to-day, she was even more so on this day a century ago. On that ever-memorable occasion, Philadelphia was one vast theatre of wild and joyous excitement. The old State-house bell pealed out the glad tidings,—a music to our fathers' ears sweeter than the breathings of a young lover's first tender and holy passion. The distant village bells took up the sound and re-echoed it. The deep-mouthed cannon roared the glad tidings until the earth trembled, and the very heavens, catching the inspiration, sounded, in tones of thunder, the death-knell to tyranny. Old men wept with joy; boys ran wild through the streets crying the good news; women forgot their domestic duties, and mingled with the dense crowds, rejoicing in the birth of the new-born nation. Every vestige of royalty was torn down, burnt, or otherwise destroyed. New York and Boston were no less demonstrative than Philadelphia. Washington had the Declaration read to each brigade of the army. The whole country received the news with acclamations of the most joyous and enthusiastic welcome.

The dream of some of the greatest, wisest, and best statesmen, whose names had adorned the historic page for more than two thousand years, was at last realized. A political Atlantis had at last been discovered in the wide ocean of political error. The

tree of liberty had at last found a congenial soil, where it could take deep root and flourish, and from this favorable circumstance the oppressed of all nations can now find shelter beneath its ample foliage. The sufferings and hardships endured by the Americans in their struggle for liberty are beyond the power of pen to describe; and the heroism and bravery and indomitable perseverance and fortitude exhibited alike by soldiers and citizens have scarcely a parallel in history.

The illustrious Washington, who had led the little American army through a bloody war of eight years to a glorious victory, was now chosen President of the United States. Our country, though so young, at that early period possessed men who, for wisdom in statesmanship, were not excelled by the greatest names of the oldest and proudest monarchies of the old world. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Morris, and Jay were but a small fraction of those great and brilliant intellectual luminaries who, at that period, lit up the political sky of the Western hemisphere. It is to those great men and their compeers that we are indebted for the government whose blessings we are permitted to enjoy and to celebrate to-day. And now began the voyage of the little ship of state America, with three million souls on board. Let us indulge the hope that her voyage may continue until universal education and universal liberty shall have driven ignorance, superstition, and tyranny from the earth.

The eyes of the whole civilized world were now directed towards the new-born Republic. Its almost incredible achievements in gaining for itself an independent place among the nations of the earth, together with its mild and equitable laws, excited the wonder of all mankind, and the admiration of every lover of liberty throughout the world. Under the guidance of wise and good men, and through the industry, economy, and enterprise of our people, the United States prospered beyond the expectation of their most sanguine friends. The soldiers of the Revolution, who had so heroically fought for and gained their independence, laid aside the arts of war for the kindlier ones of peace. The pioneer penetrated deeply into the heart of the unpruned forest, erected the log cabin, cleared the ground for tillage, driving the wild beasts and the wilder men of the forest before him, thus paving the

way for greater improvements. Cities enlarged; towns and villages sprang up all over the land; roads were improved, and bridges built; the poor grew rich, and luxury succeeded to the cruder modes of life; the ignorant became educated, and education wedded to wealth gave birth to refinement.

As time rolled on, a still wider spirit of public improvement followed, and canals and railroads were projected over vast sections of our country, connecting large cities and rich agricultural and manufacturing districts with one another and with the seaport towns.

Let us trace the marvelous growth of our wonderful country step by step. Let us view this most august and majestic of political temples statistically.

> "Vastness which grows, but grows to harmonies,
> All musical in its immensities."

1790.

Principal and interest public debt, $79,124,464. Population August 1, 3,921,326, including 697,697 slaves, and exclusive of Indians not taxed. This was the first census of the United States, the schedules not containing any account of the occupations, wealth, or industry of the people.

The patent law passed, and the first patent issued by the Secretary of State July 31, and two others during this year.

March 16, the Manufacturing Society of New York City was incorporated.

In April, William Almy, Smith Brown, and Samuel Slater, of Providence, Rhode Island, first entered into co-partnership for carrying on the spinning of cotton by water power.

June 5, steamboat built by John Fitch made her first trial trip on the Delaware, and was the most successful experiment yet made in Europe or America.

Ship Columbia, of Boston, completed first American voyage around the world.

First successful water-spinning mill for cotton in the United States, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, published the first half-volume of Encyclopædia Britannica, to be completed in 15 volumes, for

seventy dollars. The subscribers were 246, and but two or three engravers could be obtained.

1791.

February 25, first United States bank established at Philadelphia. Capital, $10,000,000.

Samples of the first yarn, and of the first cotton cloth made in America from the same warp, were presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, October 15.

Thirty-two thousand tons of shipping built in the United States this year.

Cotton crop of United States, 2,000,000 pounds, one-quarter of which was grown in Georgia, the remainder in South Carolina. The total export, 189,316 pounds, the average price of which was twenty-six cents per pound.

First patents for threshing grain and corn issued.

Price of iron, $80 per ton.

1792.

A mint established at Philadelphia. The power first used in coining was by four or five horses; in 1818 by a steam-engine.

First turnpike road in United States, from Philadelphia to Lancaster,—sixty-two miles,—was commenced this year and finished in 1794, at a cost of $465,000.

The manufacture of linseed oil was commenced at Easton, Massachusetts. Three thousand bushels of seed yielded as many gallons of oil. Its price in Philadelphia was 2*s.* 1*d.*, and in London 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

1793.

Public worship, day and Sunday schools established among the New England factory hands. Sabbath schools, it is believed, have done much to prepare the way for mechanics' institutions.

United States exports, $33,026,233, over one-quarter of those of the year 1792.

Eli Whitney completed his first working model of the saw gin, a machine for cleaning cotton.

Comb factories in Massachusetts, with twenty-five hands, could turn out 6000 dozen annually.

1794.

A line of packet-boats—two in number—commenced running between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and were advertised to perform the voyage each once in every four weeks. Passengers would be made safe under cover, proof against rifle or musket balls, with convenient port-holes for firing out. Each boat was armed with six pieces, carrying a pound ball, and a number of good muskets and plenty of ammunition.

Initial step towards a National navy was made by putting upon the stocks six frigates,—the Constitution, President, and United States, each of forty-four guns, and the Chesapeake, Constellation, and Congress, of thirty-six guns each.

Women's shoes to the number of 170,000 pair were annually made at Lynn, Massachusetts.

Calico printing in Providence, Rhode Island, was done with wooden blocks, and the calendering by friction on a hard substance with flintstone, metal rollers being then unknown.

Prices of cotton twist yarn, No. 12, 88 cents; No. 16, $1.04; No. 20, $1.21. Cotton yarn was spun with machinery moved by oxen, in Paterson, New Jersey.

A steamboat with a stern wheel was navigated from Hartford to New York City.

1795.

The shoe business at Lynn, Massachusetts, employed 200 master-workmen and 600 apprentices, who made annually 300,000 pairs of shoes.

Importation of cotton for fiscal year was 4,106,793 pounds; exports, 6,276,300 pounds.

1796.

Philadelphia communication with other cities was as follows: With New York by four daily stages, and a line of packet-boats to Burlington or Bordentown, thence by stage to Amboy, and by packet to New York. With Baltimore by daily stage and a mail carriage tri-weekly, and by packet and land carriage combined (occupying two days in the route), six times in the week.

The first authentic census of Pittsburgh gave its population as 1395. It was incorporated as a borough in 1794.

First successful manufacture of sugar from the cane in Louisiana, by M. E. Bore, who sold his crop at $12,000, then considered a large sum.

First paper-mill west of the Alleghenies was put in operation near Brownsville.

United States exports, $67,064,097. Increase in five years, $48,052,056. $40,764,097 was from domestic produce and manufactures. Imports, $81,436,164.

Gaslights were made and exhibited in Philadelphia.

John Fitch navigated a yawl by steam, with screw propeller, on the Collect or Fresh-Water Pond, north of the present City Hall in New York City.

The manufacture of printing types established in Philadelphia, where was soon after introduced the hand mould, the greatest improvement made since the invention of the art. Six thousand types were cast by this in a day, instead of four thousand by the old process.

1797.

Philadelphia contained 31 printing offices, 4 daily gazettes, 2 semi-weekly gazettes,—one of them in French,—besides 2 weekly journals, one of them in German. The catalogue of books for sale in the city contained 300 sets of Philadelphia editions.

The first American vessel on Lake Erie was the schooner Washington, built at Erie, Pennsylvania.

1798.

Eli Whitney contracted to make 10,000 stand of muskets for the United States at $13.40. These were manufactured near New Haven, Connecticut.

[His son, Eli Whitney, Jr., at the same place,—Whitneyville,—manufactured arms for the United States during the late war, and has since made them for European governments.]

The armory at Harper's Ferry was established, and the first muskets—to the number of 293—were made there in 1801.

At the Springfield Armory 1044 muskets were made this year. The number made in the three previous years was 245, 838, and 1028.

The first American vessel built on Lake Ontario—the Jemima, of 30 tons—was launched three miles below Rochester.

The town of Steubenville, on the Ohio, was laid out by J· nes Ross, of Pittsburgh.

The Navy Department established.

Long cotton began first to be generally grown as a crop in South Carolina.

The manufacture of straw plait for hats and bonnets was originated at this time in Providence, Rhode Island. Miss Betsy Metcalf, twelve years of age, succeeded in making from oat straw, smoothed with her scissors and split with her thumb-nail, a bonnet of seven braids, with bobbin inserted like open work, and lined with pink, in imitation of the English straw bonnets, then fashionable, and of high price. It was bleached by holding it in the vapor of burning sulphur.

A steam saw-mill, the first recorded, was patented March 24.

1799.

Robert Fulton introduced into Paris the first panoramic painting—aided by optical illusions—ever exhibited in that city.

Exports of the United States, $78,665,522, of which $33,142,522 was the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Union. Imports, $79,069,148.

St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, in Upper Louisiana (now Missouri), produced 170,000 pounds of lead, of which 36,000 pounds were sent to New Orleans.

The population of St. Louis was 925.

Total tonnage of every description belonging to the Union was 946,408 tons, 669,198 of which was engaged in the foreign trade.

1800.

Second census of the United States, 5,319,762, of which number 896,849 were slaves. Total quantity of spirits distilled from molasses since January 1, 1790, was 23,148,404 gallons, of which 6,322,640 gallons were exported. Quantity of sugar sent out from the refineries during the year was 3,349,896 pounds, and the duties thereon $66,998. Cotton production, 35,000,000 pounds, of which 17,800,000 pounds were exported, 16,000,000 pounds

being sent to England. 8,000,000 pounds were manufactured in the United States, of which only about 500 bales were consumed in regular establishments.

1801.

The first full-blooded Merino buck imported arrived in Philadelphia. Quantity of cotton grown in the world, 520,000,000 pounds, 48,000,000 pounds of which, valued at $8,000,000, were produced in the United States. The average price of cotton (American) at places of exportation was forty-four cents per pound; in England, seventeen to thirty-eight pence sterling.

Buffalo was laid out in 1798; there were five dwellings, one tavern, and one store, all of logs, on the site.

American Company of Booksellers was formed, and the Philadelphia Premium Society for premiums in improvements in arts and manufactures.

The compound or oxyhydrogen blowpipe invented by Prof. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, instituted at New Haven, was incorporated.

1802.

A proposal to light Central Square in Philadelphia with gas.

Price of Spanish Merino bucks, $300.

In June the first Literary Fair or Trade Sale of books in the United States was held in New York City. July 31, two weekly journals were published in Ohio: the *Western Spy* at Cincinnati, and the *Scioto Gazette* at Chillicothe, the first inland town in the northwestern territory which had a press. They were printed on inferior paper brought from Georgetown, Kentucky, on horseback, and their united circulation did not exceed six hundred copies. The latest news in the *Spy* of this date from France was dated May 17; from London, May 10; from New York, July 9; from Washington, July 25.

The white population of Ohio was 76,000. The State constitution was framed at Chillicothe, and it was admitted into the Union.

The first press and newspaper in Mississippi was *The Natchez*

Gazette. The territorial currency at this period consisted in part of "Cotton Receipts."

The first official returns of exports from Kentucky and Tennessee were, in the former, $626,673, and in the latter $443,955.

The only manufactory of sheet-copper in the country was that of the Messrs. Revere at Boston, Massachusetts.

The discovery of the Catawba grape on the Block Ridge mountain, in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

1803.

First elementary work on Botany in the United States by an American (Barton).

Exports, $55,800,033. The value of domestic articles exported was $42,205,961, viz.: products of the sea, $2,635,000; of the forest, $4,850,000; of agriculture, $32,995,000; and of manufactures, $1,350,000. Cotton of domestic and foreign growth exported, $7,920,000.

Tonnage of new vessels built was 88,448 tons.

1804.

The village of St. Louis contained two American families, out of a population of less than one thousand souls.

The Middlesex Agricultural Society in Massachusetts, the first county association in the United States, was incorporated.

The tonnage of new vessels, 103,753 tons. Total tonnage of the United States, 1,042,404. The average tonnage of vessels annually built in the British Empire in the last twelve years was 100,487 tons. The first iron foundry in Pittsburgh established. The first ark-load of bituminous coal was sent down the Susquehanna two hundred and sixty miles, to tide water, at Columbia.

The first broadcloth from Merino wool was made at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The first quarto Bible, from movable types, ever set up in the United States was printed in Philadelphia, by M. Carey, at a cost of $15,000; there was only one type-founder then in the United States. The type was kept standing until 200,000 impressions were made.

Number of patents issued, 83,—more than any previous year. The first busts ever executed in American marble.

1805.

Bed-ticking, coarse gingham, and sheeting woven by hand. Gingham sold for 70 cents and sheeting for 50 cents per yard.

The export of cotton was 38,312,087 pounds, valued at $9,445,000. The value of domestic manufactures, $2,300,000.

Total value of real and personal property of the United States, exclusive of Louisiana, was $2,505,500,000. The estimate included 1,000,000 slaves, valued at $200 each, and 10,000 flour, grist, saw, iron, and other mills, valued at not less than $400 each. Population, 6,180,000, of whom 1,866,000 were active or productive persons.

The annual consumption of British and other dry goods on an average of three years was $35,000,000, and of all foreign articles $52,000,000; total, $87,000,000. The produce of the sea and rivers, $5,000,000; agricultural food, etc., $85,000,000; domestic manufactures, $30,000,000; produce of the forest, $12,000,000; making the total annually $219,000,000.

Manufactured cotton in the United States, 1000 bales, double that of the year 1800. Price of numbers 12, 16, and 20 of cotton twist yarn, 99, 115, and 131 cents.

First agency for sale of American manufactures established in Philadelphia. Number of iron furnaces in Pennsylvania 16, and the forges 37. 2000 tons of iron were made in Pennsylvania.

[This is only claimed.] First carriage built in the United States at Dorchester, Massachusetts. It was an imitation of an English chariot, and could not compete with English and French carriages.

First settlement made in Missouri. First planing machine recorded in the United States.

1806.

Total value of domestic manufactures exported was $2,707,000. Revenue for fiscal year, $15,000,000.

Price of upland cotton in England, 15 to 21½ pence sterling; of New Orleans, 17 to 24; Sea Island, 30 to 37.

First cargo of ice, 130 tons, shipped from Massachusetts to West Indies. In 1816, 6 cargoes of 12,000 tons were shipped; in 1856, 363 cargoes of 146,000 tons from Boston to foreign ports.

First ark-load of anthracite coal shipped from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia.

1807.

The steamboat Clermont made her trip from New York to Albany, 150 miles, in 32 hours, and by her success permanently introduced the era of navigation by steam.

Exports greater than any year previous to 1838, amounting to $108,343,150, an increase in sixteen years of $89,331,109. Domestic exports, $48,699,592; foreign, $59,643,558. Assuming the population to have been 6,300,000, the domestic exports were in the proportion of $7.73; the foreign, $9.46; and the total, $17.19 for each individual. Total value per capita of exports in 1790 was $4.84.

Domestic exports embraced manufactures to the value of $2,309,000; cotton, about 66,200,000 pounds, worth 21 cents, and valued at $14,232,000, and flour to the value of $10,753,000. The value of cotton exported was nearly $6,000,000 in excess of the previous year. Total value of imports was $138,500,000. New tonnage, 99,784 tons. First mineral-water made in the United States at Philadelphia, and porter and ale at Pittsburgh.

The importation of foreign shot superseded by the manufacturing of it in Philadelphia, the lead found in Louisiana and shipped from New Orleans.

1808.

Total exports of the United States, $22,430,960, of which $9,433,546 were of domestic productions, including manufactures of $411,000, and cotton worth $2,221,000.

The steamboat Phœnix was probably the first to cross the ocean.

Tonnage this year built was 31,755 tons.

Barlow's Columbiad was issued in a style making it the most magnificent volume which had yet appeared in the United States. It was in quarto and illustrated, but on account of high price the sale was limited.

1809.

First Geological Survey of the United States published. Sales were about this time made in Boston of the first cotton duck made in New England, if not in the world.

1810.

Soap and tallow candles were principally of family manufacture. There were several large manufactories in the large cities.

Population of the United States, 7,239,903. This was the third census, and the Marshals were instructed to schedule the manufacturing establishments and the amount of their several manufactures within the districts assigned them. Though not complete, it returned a vast amount of interesting and valuable information, and may be considered the first systematic tabulated returns of American manufactures, etc.

[Under the supervision of Tench Coxe, Esq., of Philadelphia.]

A SUMMARY

Of the Total Value of the Several Branches of Manufactures in the United States, exclusive of Doubtful Articles, according to the Census of 1810.

1.	Goods manufactured by the loom, of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, and silk, and silk stockings	$39,497,057
2.	Other goods of these five materials, spun	2,052,120
3.	Instruments and machinery manufactured, value $186,650, carding, fulling, and floor-cloth stamping by machinery, value $5957	6,144,466
4.	Hats of fur, wool, etc., and of mixtures of them	4,323,744
5.	Manufactures of iron	14,364,526
6.	Manufactures of gold, silver, set work, mixed metals, etc.	2,483,912
7.	Manufactures of lead	858,509
8.	Soap, tallow candles, wax, and spermaceti, spring oil and whale oil	1,766,392
9.	Manufactures of hides and skins	17,935,477
10.	Manufactures from seeds	858,509
11.	Grain, fruit, and case liquors, distilled and fermented	16,528,207
12.	Dry manufactures from grain, exclusively from flour, meal, etc.	75,766
13.	Manufactures of wood	5,554,708
14.	Manufactures of essences and oils, of and from wood	179,150
15.	Refined or manufactured sugars	1,415,724
16.	Manufactures of paper, pasteboard, cards, etc	1,939,285
17.	Manufactures of marble, stone, and slate	462,115
18.	Glass manufactures	1,047,004
19.	Earthen manufactures	259,720
20.	Manufactures of tobacco	1,260,378
21.	Drugs, dyestuffs, paints, etc., and dyeing	500,382
22.	Cables and cordage	4,243,168
23.	Manufactures of hair	129,731
24.	Various and miscellaneous manufactures	4,347,601
		$127,694,602

SUMMARY

Of the Respective Values of Manufactures in each of the States and Territories of the United States in 1810, *according to the Returns of the Marshals, and also as Estimated by Mr. Tench Coxe, exclusive of Doubtful Articles.*

	Value as Returned.	Value as Estimated.
Maine (District)	$2,137,781	$3,741,116
Massachusetts	17,516,423	21,895,528
New Hampshire	3,135,027	5,225,045
Vermont	4,325,824	5,407,280
Rhode Island	3,079,556	4,106.074
Connecticut	5,900,560	7,771,928
New York	14,569,136	25,370,289
New Jersey	4,703,063	7,054,594
Pennsylvania	32,089,130	33,691,111
Delaware	990,711	1,733,744
Maryland	6,553,597	11,468,794
Virginia	11,447,605	15,263.473
Ohio	1,987,370	2,894,270
Kentucky	4,120,683	6,181,024
North Carolina	5,323,322	6,653,152
East Tennessee	1,156,049	3,611,029
West Tennessee	1,552,225	
South Carolina	2,174,157	3,623,595
Georgia	2,743,863	3,658,481
Orleans Territory	814,905	1,222,357
Mississippi "	314,305	419.073
Louisiana "	34,657	200,000
Indiana "	196,532	300,000
Illinois "	71,703	120,000
Michigan "	37,018	50,000
Columbia (District)	719,400	1,100,000
	$127,694,602	$172,762,676

The number of newspapers printed in the United States annually was upwards of 22,000,000 copies.

Number of paper mills in the United States, 185.

Value of exports, $66,757,944, fifteen millions in cotton, five in tobacco, and seven in flour.

First cotton goods printed in the United States by engraved rollers and machinery driven by water power near Philadelphia.

Philadelphia was supplied with water through thirty-five miles of wooden pipe of three- or four-inch bore, connected by cylinders of cast iron.

1811.

Value of domestic exports, $45,294,041. Importations from England, £1,874,917 sterling.

Population of Philadelphia in 1810 was 111,210, that of New York City 96,372. Total value of manufactures in Pennsylvania was $44,194,740.

First steamer on the Western waters was the New Orleans, which was built in Pittsburgh and made her first trip from that city October 29, and arrived at Louisville, seven hundred miles distant, in seventy hours.

Number of cotton factories in Rhode Island, 37; number of spindles, 32,786.

Number of patents issued from 31st July, 1790, to 31st December, 1811, was 1613, and the gross amount of fees received was $49,110.

1812.

First artificial globes manufactured in the United States were made in Bradford, Vermont.

Scarcity of pins caused them to be sold at one dollar per paper by the package.

First flint glass works on a large scale established at Pittsburgh.

Two hundred and thirty-seven patents issued this year.

A memorial for improving the Schuylkill River, urging as an inducement the coal deposits at its head-waters, drew from the Senator from Schuylkill County a declaration that there was no coal there, only a "black stone" called coal, which would not burn. So little was then known of this vast mineral resource and manufacturing agent.

1813.

The first stereotyping in America done this year in New York City, by D. & G. Bruce. This firm in 1815 stereotyped the first Bible in America.

First lead pencils manufactured in the United States.

Price of cotton, 12 cents per pound. 179 patents issued this year.

1814.

Of one of the ships of the McDonough fleet,—the Saratoga, 160 feet long, 28 guns, and 500 tons,—the timber was all standing in the forest March 2, the keel was laid the 6th, and the vessel was launched on the 11th of April.

The first passage of a steam ferry boat between New York and Long Island—the Nassau.

New vessels built, 29,039 tons.

Exports, $6,782,000; and of articles of foreign origin, $145,169.

A cannon foundry, the beginning of the Fort Pitt Iron Works, was established at Pittsburgh, at which the first cannon were made on contract for the fleet on Lake Erie and for the defense of New Orleans.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of New York established.

207 patents issued for this year.

1815.

Cotton manufacture of the United States employed this year a capital of $40,000,000. Males, 10,000; women and children, 66,000; boys under 17 years of age, 24,000; wages of 100,000 persons, averaging $1.50 each, $15,000,000.

Woolen manufactures invested in buildings and machinery, $12,000,000; raw material consumed, $7,000,000; number of persons employed, 50,000.

Tonnage of new vessels, 154,624 tons. At Cincinnati, Ohio, which contained 6000 inhabitants and 1100 buildings, were 4 cotton spinning factories, most of them small, containing 1200 spindles, moved by horse power. Two newspaper offices had an extra press each, for book printing, and had issued since 1811 twelve volumes of bound books, averaging 200 pages each. The land, lots, and dwelling-houses in Ohio were valued at $61,347,215.

Number of patents issued, 160.

1816.

Public debt contracted, chiefly by the war, was $123,016,375.

Gas from coal was introduced into several cities this year. The first steam paper mill in the United States went into operation at Pittsburgh, with an engine of sixteen horse power.

1818.

The whole number of steamboats constructed on the Western waters, 30.

The number of manufacturing companies in the State of New York, up to June of this year, was 129, with a capital of $7,742,500. The *American Journal of Arts and Sciences*, issued in quarterly numbers, established. It was the first journal in the United States which embraced in its plan the entire circle of the physical sciences, and their application to the arts.

First cotton mill in North Carolina. Illinois admitted into the Union.

1819.

The *Analectic Magazine* for July contained the first published specimens of American lithographic printing.

1820.

May 3, the first permanent Committee of Agriculture was appointed by Congress to have charge of that branch of industry.

The total value of the book publishing business of the United States was estimated at $2,500,000, viz.: of school books, $750,000; classical, $250,000; theological, $150,000; law, $200,000; medical, $150,000; all others, $1,000,000.

The relative proportion of British and American books was, of American, 30, of British, 70 per cent. During the next thirty years the proportions were reversed.

The manufacture of starch from potatoes, patented in 1802, was established in New Hampshire.

A manufactory of vestings, worsted, and silk cloths, established in Providence, Rhode Island, the only one in the United States.

Population of United States, according to fourth census, was 9,638,131; having increased 83.13 per cent. in ten years. The active population was distributed as follows: engaged in agriculture, 2,075,363; in manufactures, 349,663; in commerce, including country shop-keepers, 72,558.

1820.

STATEMENT

Of the Raw Cotton consumed, and of the Number of Spindles employed in each State, according to the Fourth Census:

States.	Pounds of Cotton Annually Spun.	Number of Spindles.
Maine	56,500	3,070
New Hampshire	412,100	13,012
Massachusetts	1,611,796	30,304
Rhode Island	1,914,220	63,372
Connecticut	897,335	29,826
Vermont	117,250	3,278
New York	1,412,495	33,160
New Jersey	648,600	18,124
Pennsylvania	1,062,753	13,776
Delaware	423,800	11,784
Maryland	849,000	20,245
Virginia	3,000	.....
North Carolina	18,000	288
South Carolina	46,449	588
Kentucky	360,951	8,097
Ohio	81,360	1,680
	9,945,669	250,572

1822.

Cotton crop, 210,000,000 pounds. Quantity exported, 144,700,000 pounds. Cotton culture first commenced in Texas. Steam power first introduced in the sugar manufacture of Louisiana, increasing the same from 30,000 to 70,000 hogsheads annually.

The first successful use of iron conduit pipes in the United States made in the service of the Fairmount Water Works, Philadelphia.

The boldest enterprise of publishing in the United States was the completion at Philadelphia of an American edition of Rees's Cyclopædia, revised, corrected, enlarged, and adapted to this country. It was in forty-one quarto volumes, with plates and engravings.

1823.

A stern-wheel steamboat, the Virginia, first ascended the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling.

Rates of passage by steamboat on Western rivers were as follows: From New Orleans to Cincinnati, 1480 miles, 16 days, $50; down passage, in 8 days, $25. Louisville to Cincinnati, 130 miles, 30 hours, $6; downward, 15 hours, $4. Cincinnati

to Pittsburgh, 449 miles, 5 days, $15; downward, 60 hours, $12.

The first Railway Act in America passed 31st of March by Pennsylvania, to erect a road from Philadelphia to Columbia, Lancaster County, the stock of which was limited to 6000 shares of $100 each.

The first steam printing press in the United States, from which the first book printed was an abridgement of Murray's English Grammar. This was in New York City. The first power-press is said to have been used the ensuing year at Albany, New York.

1824.

The Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania incorporated.

The amount of manufacturing capital in New Hampshire, $5,830,000; in Massachusetts, $6,840,000; in Connecticut, $1,300,000; and in New York, $797,000; which added to the amount in seven States, made a total of $70,656,500.

Nine daily newspaper offices in New York City issued 85,600 newspapers every week, exclusive of 8 or 10 weeklies,—circulation unknown. Whole number of newspapers published in the United States, 110; of which 18 were in Philadelphia, 11 of them being dailies.

The city of Philadelphia contained 55 printing-offices with 112 presses, supporting 150 workmen.

1825.

Number of spindles in cotton factories in United States, 800,000. Consumption of raw cotton, 100,000 bales.

Pittsburgh contained 7 steam rolling-mills. The manufactures of Pittsburgh estimated to be $2,500,000.

The licensed tonnage of all the lakes consisted of three steamers of 772 tons, and 54 sailing craft of 1677 tons.

First successful attempt to generate steam by anthracite coal was made this year in Philadelphia.

1826.

Four million one hundred and thirteen thousand bushels of salt made in the United States. Number of cotton-mills in New England, 400; in other States, 275.

The printing-offices issued, in addition to about 175,000 newspapers, nearly 200,000 pamphlets, almanacs, school and other books, etc.

An electric telegraph erected on Long Island, New York, by H. G. Dyer, who used frictional electricity, and dyed marks on chemically-prepared paper by means of electric sparks.

Patent leather first made in United States, at Newark, New Jersey.

First palm-leaf hats in United States made in Massachusetts.

Total capital employed in manufactures was $156,500,000, of which $30,000,000 *was in Pennsylvania*, $28,000,000 in New York, and $26,000,000 in Massachusetts. This included every species of manufactures except food, the capital of which was $200,000,000.

1827.

General use of anthracite coal in furnaces and grates.

The Boston Mechanics' Institute incorporated.

The first lithographic establishment in the United States established in Boston, with imported artists and materials from England.

1828.

The number of newspapers in Boston, 34, including 7 dailies and 1 weekly.

Number of printing-offices in United States, 900; increase of 525 since 1810.

The newspapers of the United States consumed 104,400 reams of paper yearly, worth $500,000; and those of New York, 15,000 reams, worth $5 per ream.

Amount of fees received by Patent Office, since its organization to December 31, was $160,659.37.

1829.

The town of Lynn, Massachusetts, had a population of 5000, and produced 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 pairs of shoes, at an average of 75 cents each, or $10,000,000.

Paper manufactures of the United States, $6,000,000. Straw paper began to be extensively used about this time. It was used in printing *Niles' Register*, and cost less than $2 per ream.

Pittsburgh contained 8 rolling-mills, employing 300 hands.

The American Institute of New York was incorporated.

Twenty-five thousand piano-fortes, valued at $750,000, made in United States. 900 made in Philadelphia, 800 in New York, 717 in Boston, and a considerable number in Baltimore.

First attempt to make sewing-silk in United States made at Mansfield, Massachusetts. Handsome silk ribbons made in Baltimore, Maryland.

Two watch-crystal manufactories in the United States; one at Boston, the other at Pittsburgh.

Tin was discovered by Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, in Goshen, Connecticut, being the first in the United States.

Specimens of gold, weighing 10 pounds, 4 pounds, and others of less weight, discovered in Anson County, North Carolina. The first gold received at the Mint from Virginia was deposited this year, to the value of $2500; the first from South Carolina, to the value of $3500; and the first from Georgia was sent the next year, to the value of $212,000.

1830.

Thirteen hundred and forty-three miles of canals and other artificial navigation; 1828 miles in progress, and 408 projected. Of railroads, 44 miles were completed, 422 in progress, and 697 projected.

The first locomotive constructed in the United States is said to have been built at the West Point Foundry, New York, called the Phœnix.

Whole number of iron furnaces in United States, 202. Total amount of iron made in United States, $13,329,760. Cotton goods manufactured in the United States, $25,000,000. Value of books published in United States, $3,500,000, of which $1,100,000 were school-books.

Number of steamboats on the waters of New York State was 86. United States patents, 544.

1831.

Steel furnaces in United States, 14. Furnaces for glass and

manufactures of clay, 21. Value of cabinet wares made, $10,000,000. Number of sheep, 20,000,000, valued at $2 per head.

At the exhibition of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, were exhibited samples of the natural yellow nankeen, black silk plush from American silk.

The *American Railroad Journal* established.

1832.

Number of railroads completed and in progress was 19—nearly 1400 miles long.

Fall River, Massachusetts, where the first cotton mill was erected in 1812, now contains 13 factories.

1833.

New York Mechanics' Institute incorporated.

1834.

The number of banks had increased from 3, in 1791, with a capital of $2,000,000, to 246, with an aggregate capital of $89,822,422, in 1816, when the United States Bank was chartered, until January 1 of the present year, when the number was 502, with united capital of $168,827,803.

Twenty carpet factories, with 511 looms.

Aggregate value of all the manufactures in United States was from 325 to $350,000,000.

The product of cotton estimated throughout the world to be 900,000,000 pounds; of which the United States produce a little more than half—460,000,000 pounds.

Number of American steamers on Lake Erie, 31,—234 schooners and 3 brigs. First association of steamboat owners formed at Buffalo, where 11 steamboats, costing $360,000, were employed; and three trips were made to the upper lakes, two to Chicago and one to Green Bay. One of the trips to Chicago occupied 25 days and another 22 days. It has since been made in 4 days by a sailing vessel.

Number of sugar refineries in the United States, 38.

1835.

State census of New York gave among other manufacturing establishments 112 cotton factories, 234 woolen, 13 glass, 63 rope, 70 paper, 24 oil-cloth factories and 293 iron works.

State census of Illinois gave 339 manufactories, 916 mills, 87 manufacturing machines, and 142 distilleries.

Ohio, 1,000,000 population; 120 newspapers, 65 in different towns, 32 of which are still published under their original names. The first cylinder printing press in the West was purchased for the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, this year. The proprietors of the Cincinnati *Gazette* employed the first newspaper express ever run in the West; they obtained the President's message from Washington in 60 hours, at a cost of $200. Cincinnati was at this time 7 days distant from Pittsburgh, 21 from New Orleans, and 14 from New York.

Nearly 100,000 wood and brass clocks made in Connecticut.

1836

Capital employed in manufacturing by machinery in United States, $80,000,000. Improvement in machinery causes a spindle to revolve 8000 times a minute instead of only 50 times, as formerly. In 1834 a person could spin more than double the weight of yarn in a given time than he could in 1829.

Repository of Arts of the American Institute in New York opened in May.

The first manufacture of wrought-iron tubes and fittings for gas, steam, and water works in the United States, commenced in Philadelphia.

Geological surveys of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, Georgia and Kentucky.

120,000,000 yards of calico printed in the United States.

1837.

Geological surveys of Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, and Indiana.

Consumption of anthracite coal in United States, 881,026 tons.

First manufacture of machinists' tools in the United States, at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Pressed glass tumblers and other drinking-vessels made, the process of making pressed glass being an American invention.

1839.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine established.

1840.

The whole demand of the United States for leather supplied from her own tanneries.

An establishment in New York turns out daily 50 tons of horse-shoes.

Of hats more than enough for home consumption and a surplus for export.

Soap and candles exported to the value of $1,000,000.

A new pattern of mousseline de laine arrived from France at 14 cents per yard, and in sixteen days a Providence manufacturer had the same style of fabric selling in New York at 10 cents per yard. The manufacturer had but 12 days to engrave the new pattern on a copper cylinder, from which the engraving was raised on a steel cylinder, then hardened and made ready for impression; the compound of ingredients for colors discovered by chemical experiments, the cloth printed, dried, and cased for the market.

With the stocking or power weaving loom a girl could knit a piece 28 inches long and 1 inch wide in a minute, and make 20 pairs of drawers in one day, while by the hand loom two pairs were a week's work.

Hooks and eyes, that thirty years previous were $1.50 per gross, were reduced to 15 cents per gross.

In England it takes sixty females to stick in one day, by sunlight, ninety packs consisting of 302,460 pins. The same operation is performed near Derby, Connecticut, by one woman in the same time. Her sole occupation in the factory is to pour them, a gallon at a time, in a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged upon their several papers.

In 1842 the quantity of iron produced in the United States but little exceeded 200,000 tons; by 1846 it exceeded 800,000 tons.

In 1842 the coal sent to market was but 1,250,000 tons; in 1847 it exceeded 3,000,000 tons.

Within this decade 5941 inventions were patented, two of them the most important of this century, viz.: sewing machine and magnetic telegraph.

Since Howe's patent, 300 improvements upon the sewing machine have been patented.

1850.

Population by census of 1850, 23,191,876.

An English writer has observed that the history of British manufactures furnishes abundant ground for astonishment, but that of American manufactures is much more marvelous.

In 1850 the Federal Government did not count any establishment that produced less than $500 per year, and the astounding facts were revealed that the capital invested in manufactures exceeded $550,000,000, and that the annual product had reached $1,019,000,000. Eighty-six per cent. of this was in 15 States, leaving to the other 21 States and Territories only 14 per cent. of the whole production.

One manufacturing interest produced over $100,000,000 meal and flour.

Three manufacturing interests produced over $50,000,000 boots, shoes, cotton, and lumber; while clothing, machinery, leather, and woolens produced from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Number of establishments, 123,025; capital, $553,245,351; cost of raw material, $551,123,822; male hands, 731,137; female hands, 225,922; value of products, $1,019,000,000.

1860.

Population by census of 1860, 31,443,321. In this decade the increase was over 86 per cent. The value of the manufactures aggregated $1,900,000,000. To produce this, 1,000,000 men and 385,000 women were furnished employment, or in all 1,385,000. Each of these maintained an average of 2½ other individuals, making the whole number of persons supported by manufactures, 4,847,500, or nearly one-sixth of the whole population.

Total value of agricultural implements made in 1860 was $17,802,514, an increase of 160¼ per cent. since 1850, when it amounted to $6,842,611.

Pig iron, 884,474 tons, valued at $19,487,790, an increase of

44¼ per cent. upon the value returned in 1850. Bar and other rolled iron, 406,298 tons, valued at $22,248,796, an increase of 39.5 per cent. over 1850.

Product of coal mines in 1850 was $7,173,750; in 1860, over $19,000,000.

The value of book, job, and newspaper printing was $39,428,043, of which $11,000,000 were in books, the value of the latter nearly equal to the whole product in 1850, which was $11,586,549.

The product of flour and grist mills was $223,144,369; in 1850, $136,000,000, an increase of 64.2 per cent.

Distilleries, 1138, producing 88,000,000 gallons, valued at $24,253,176.

Breweries, 969, producing 3,235,545 barrels, valued at $17,977,135.

Cotton manufactures, $115,137,926, an increase of 76 per cent. in ten years.

Woolen, linen, and silk manufactures in 1850 was $45,281,764; in 1860, $68,865,963; an increase of over 51 per cent.

Leather production in 1850 was $37,702,333; in 1860, $63,090,741; an increase of nearly 67 per cent.

Boots and Shoes.—In 1850 there were 11,305 establishments, with a capital of $13,000,000, producing the value of $53,969,-408. In 1860, 2554 factories in New England employed a capital of only $2516 less than in the United States at the former date, and produced the value of $54,767,077,—$800,000 more than the entire valuation of the business in 1850, an increase of 82.8 per cent. over that year.

Cabinet ware made in 1860 in the New England, Middle, and Western States reached the sum of $22,701,304, an increase of 39.8 per cent. over that of those States in 1850, and exceeding the production of the whole United States in 1850.

Pianos and Musical Instruments.—New England, New York, and Pennsylvania produced musical instruments to the value of $5,791,807, an increase of 150 per cent. over 1850. New York alone made $3,392,577 worth, being $811,862 more than the whole amount in 1850.

Jewelry and Watches.—In the New England and Middle

States the production of these reached over $11,000,000; silver and silver-plated wares, etc., over six and one-half million dollars, making $18,000,000, exclusive of gold leaf and foil; and the assaying and refining the precious metals exceeding the product of the whole United States in 1850 by $7,016,908 in value.

CHEMICALS AND GAS.—The production of these exhibited a large increase. The quantity of the latter exceeded 5,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at $13,000,000.

STATEMENT OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURES AND THE VALUE OF EACH PRODUCT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.

Flour and meal	$224,000,000
Cotton goods	115,000,000
Lumber	96,000,000
Boots and shoes	90,000,000
Leather (including morocco and patent leather)	72,000,000
Clothing	70,000,000
Woolen goods	69,000,000
Machinery, steam engines, etc	47,000,000
Printing (book, job, and newspaper)	42,000,000
Sugar refining	38,500,000
Iron founding	28,500,000
Spirituous liquors	25,000,000
Cabinet furniture	24,000,000
Bar and other rolled iron	22,000,000
Pig iron	19,500,000
Malt liquors	18,000,000
Agricultural implements	17,800,000
Paper	17,500,000
Soap and candles	17,000,000

MANUFACTURES OF PRINCIPAL CITIES BY CENSUS OF 1860.

	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Cost of Raw Material.	Male Hands.	Female Hands.	Value of Products.
Philadelphia, Pa	6314	$73,087,852	$72,333,805	69,388	29,009	$14,1048,658
Pittsburgh, Pa	1119	18,873,096	12,553,984	17,183	2,184	25,413,035
New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg	4374	61,171,757	Not given	65,470	24,718	193,333,686
Newark, N. J	769	13,495,305	Not given	15,825	5,908	27,706,044
Albany, N. Y	594	9,534,079	Not given	8,032	3,671	16,585,025
Troy, N. Y	366	5,231,650	Not given	5,877	4,669	11,682,989
Rochester, N. Y	545	4,145,030	Not given	5,136	1,431	4,145,030
Buffalo, N. Y	404	4,617,743	Not given	5,217	380	8,500,000
Portland, Maine	334	2,898,263	Not given	2,699	592	6,091,924
Boston, Mass	1050	14,527,880	20,254,277	14,100	4,993	37,681,808
Worcester, Mass	1357	13,334,769	18,234,584	18,190	12,699	37,092,920
Providence, R. I	1191	24,278,295	19,858,515	20,795	11,695	40,711,298
Hartford, Conn	405	11,171,200	8,157,227	8,437	3,917	16,827,016
Cincinnati, Ohio	2077	18,887,693	25,087,683	23,620	6,403	46,691,617
Cleveland, Ohio	388	2,676,963	4,028,315	3,794	661	6,887,737
Chicago, Ill	467	5,420,725	6,591,445	5,225	228	11,944,229
Detroit, Mich	363	4,132,266	3,711,512	3,565	78	6,400,043
St. Louis, Mo	1125	12,636,508	15,905,012	11,352	752	27,637,423
Baltimore, Md	1100	8,009,107	12,624,737	12,388	4,666	21,083,517
Wilmington, Del	381	4,862,472	5,513,066	4,765	948	8,914,441

1870.

GRAND TOTAL OF RAILROADS FROM 1845 TO 1874.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1845	4,633	1860	30,635
1846	4,930	1861	.....
1847	5,598	1862	32,120
1848	5,996	1863	33,170
1849	7,365	1864	33,908
1850	9,021	1865	35,085
1851	10,982	1866	36,827
1852	12,908	1867	39,276
1853	15,360	1868	42,255
1854	16,720	1869	47,208
1855	18,374	1870	52,898
1856	22,016	1871	60,568
1857	24,503	1872	66,735
1858	26,968	1873	70,683
1859	28,789	1874	72,623

The greatest number of miles in the States in 1876 were, viz.: Illinois, 6759; Pennsylvania, 5687; New York, 5250. The smallest number was in Washington Territory, 110.

Population in 1870, 38,558,381.

MANUFACTURES IN 1870 ACCORDING TO CENSUS.

Number of establishments	252,148
STEAM ENGINES.	
Horse power	1,215,711
Number	40,191
WATER WHEELS.	
Horse power	1,130,431
Number	50,018
All	2,053,996
HANDS EMPLOYED.	
Males above sixteen	1,615,598
Females above fifteen	323,770
Youth	114,628
Capital	$2,118,208,769
Wages	775,584,343
Material	2,488,427,242
Product	4,232,335,442

LIBRARIES IN UNITED STATES IN 1870.—Number of all classes, 164,815; volumes, 45,528,938. Number not private, 56,015; volumes, 19,456,518.

CHURCHES IN UNITED STATES.—Organizations, 72,459; edifices, 63,082; sittings, 21,665,062; property, $354,483,581.

TONNAGE OF UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1875.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	17,747	2,383,275.73
Steam "	4,090	1,119,766.51
Unrigged "	9,059	1,024,187.94
" " not reported	1,680	198,115.87
	32,576	4,725,346.05

NEWSPAPERS IN 1870, 1860, AND 1850.

	Number.	Circulation.
1870	5,871	20,000,000
1860	4,051	13,663,409
1850	2,526	5,142,177

SCHOOLS OF ALL CLASSES IN 1870.

Number 141,629

	Male.	Female.
Teachers	93,329	127,713
Pupils	3,621,996	3,587,942

PRODUCTIONS IN 1870.

	Bushels.
Wheat—Spring	112,549,733
Wheat—Winter	175,195,893
Rye	16,918,795
Indian Corn	760,944,548
Oats	282,107,157
Barley	29,761,305
Buckwheat	9,821,721

IMMIGRATION FROM 1861 TO 1874.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1861	91,823	1868	297,215
1862	91,825	1869	395,923
1863	176,215	1870	378,796
1864	193,412	1871	367,789
1865	249,052	1872	449,482
1866	318,491	1873	437,004
1867	298,358	1874	277,493

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR 1875.

IMPORTS.

Merchandise	$533,005,436
Coin and bullion	20,900,717
Total	$553,906,153

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Merchandise	$14,158,611
Coin and bullion	8,275,013
Total	$22,433,624

NET IMPORTS.

Merchandise	$518,846,825
Coin and bullion	12,625,704
Total	$531,472,529

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Merchandise	$524,880,624
Coin and bullion	73,857,129
Total	$598,737,753

The value of real and personal property as given in the census reports for the United States was as follows:

1850	$7,135,780,228
1860	16,159,616,069
1870	30,069,518,507
1876 (Estimated by the Chief of Statistics)	45,000,000,000

Our material wealth during the period under review has been largely augmented by immigration, of which no record was kept until 1820. In a little more than the latter half of the century, or in the fifty-six and a half years from October 1, 1819, to March 31, 1876, no less than 9,918,969 persons of foreign birth made their homes in our country. The largest number in any single year was in 1872, when 449,483 immigrants landed upon our shores. The increment to our material wealth as computed by Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, who estimates the average material value of an immigrant at $800, amounts to the enormous sum of $455,175,200.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES SINCE LAST CENTURY.—Improvement in public schools, their structure, their comforts, the course of studies therein, their grade from primary to normal, etc., and the absence of all books of a scientific character until of late years. Authors and their books adopted were about as follows: The geography was that of Jedediah Morse, a small treatise published in 1784. The grammar of Lindley Murray was the standard previous to 1830. In 1804 there were fourteen different arithmetics, of which Pike's was the most popular and held its own for over forty years. The spelling book was that of Noah Webster, first published in 1783, which up to 1847 had sales by the million.

NEWSPAPERS.—From a few in 1790 they are now numbered by the thousands. Dr. Franklin, when about issuing his paper in Philadelphia, was met by his friends with the argument that there were already three papers published there, and where was the necessity for a fourth? To which he replied, "Another paper will make more readers." In 1800 there were only about two hundred newspapers published. The first religious newspaper in the United States was in Boston, in 1815, called the *Boston Recorder*, by Nathaniel Willis, father of the poet N. P. Willis; now all sects have them.

PRINTING PRESS.—Franklin Printing Press (Pat. Off.), which worked off 60 sheets per hour. Hoe's New Perfecting Press prints and folds 28,000 per hour.

FIRE ARMS.—The first rifles made by machinery to use the minié ball were made at Hartford, Connecticut, and Windsor, Vermont, for the English Government, in 1860. The machinery and tools for the armory at Enfield, England, were made at Windsor, Vermont. The Enfield rifle was made in England under the superintendence of a son of Vermont. The Armstrong gun, which gained for its reputed inventor the honor of knighthood, was invented in America anterior to its appearance in Great Britain.

SEWING MACHINES.—Elias Howe the inventor, in 1846. Two thousand patents issued for sewing machine attachments, and in 1875 600,000 manufactured and sold.

ILLUMINATING GAS.—The first city in the world to light its streets with gas was London, in 1815. The first in the United States was Baltimore, in 1816.

PATENTS.—Number of patents in 1875 were 15,698.

MISSIONARIES, ETC.—In 1810 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed; 1814, American Baptist Missionary Union was formed; 1819, Methodist Missionary Society; 1833, Free Will Foreign Missionary Society; 1835, Board of Missions of Protestant Episcopal Church; 1837, Foreign Mission Board of Presbyterian Church. At this time we have in Europe and America forty-two foreign mission societies, sustaining 3500 ordained missionaries, which in 1872 contributed to the aims of their work $5,500,250. In 1833 the American Bible

Society proposed to furnish the destitute families of the earth with Bibles; home missions, tract societies, Sunday-school societies, temperance societies, Young Men's Christian Associations.

TRAVEL AND ITS IMPROVEMENTS.—In the latter part of the last century some attempts were made in Europe to propel machinery by steam, moving vessels by this motive power receiving particular attention, but without success. It was reserved for Robert Fulton, aided by Chancellor Livingstone, to accomplish this in 1805 by propelling with steam the first boat on the Hudson. This was in compliance with the exaction of the legislature that it should run not less than four miles an hour.

RAILROADS.—The first railroad in the United States was constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts, and was furnished in 1827; it conveyed granite from the quarries to a shipping point four miles distant. The first railway for passengers was the Baltimore and Ohio, fifteen miles of which were finished in 1830. The grandest and most stupendous work of the age of its kind is the Pacific Railroad, completed in 1869.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—In 1832 Morse was on his way homeward from Europe, when he with others discussed the remarks of Franklin that electricity could be made to pass along a conductor any distance between two poles. Six years after, he presented his discovery to Congress, asking them to enable him to practically test his invention, which was granted; and in 1844 the first line of telegraph was built between Baltimore and Washington. The first message—"What hath God wrought!"—was sent by the daughter of Prof. Morse, the inventor. Then came the Atlantic Cable in 1858, with exchange of messages, and failure; and again in 1867 successful. 25,000 miles of copper wire, 35,000 miles of iron wire, and more than 400,000 miles of hempen strands; 460,000 miles of fabric, twenty times the circumference of the earth.

Our own Prometheus, Franklin, greater than the ancient god; for whom there was no Mercury, no Mount Caucasus, and no Vultur; who was master of Jupiter and his empire; to him—the once humble printer of Philadelphia—do we go for the source of the invention of the telegraph.

WISDOM OF THE FATHERS.

How the great heart of Sir Christopher Wren, when he stood beneath the finished dome of St. Paul's, must have pulsated with honest pride as he surveyed that magnificent structure, the work of his own genius; and which now honors him with the merited inscription: *Do you seek his monument, look around.* Could our fathers, now a century later, behold with us to-day the magnitude and unparalleled splendor of our temple of liberty, of which they were the architects, their great and patriotic hearts would swell with honest pride, on realizing how "very much better they builded than they knew." On the dome of this political temple we may write for them the honored inscription: *Do you seek their monument, look around.*

For establishing the "new philosophy," Lord Macaulay declares that Francis Bacon "had the greatest mind ever vouchsafed to man." For establishing *self-government*, surely our fathers are justly entitled to the appellation of the wisest of mankind. For all that philosophy had done from Socrates to Bacon, all that politics, in its multifarious forms, had done since governments were instituted among men, all that all the religions together on earth had done from the dawn of history to this day one hundred years ago, had been absolutely impotent either to give man political freedom or to render him happy. As the burning-glass concentrates the solar rays, so our fathers' minds seem to have concentrated in themselves all the intellectual rays of the past six thousand years; nay, more, with that bold, innovative, inventive, and progressive spirit, so characteristic of free America, they ventured into unexplored regions of thought, and discovered that greatest of political truths, *that man is capable of self-government.* However great and glorious Columbus is, as a discoverer in the physical world, they must be allowed to far surpass him as discoverers in the world of thought. Such a discovery as this could have flown only from men whose mental constitutions, possessing the greatest originality and power, were, at the same time, refined and purified by the most elevated enlightenment. It was the unity of *common sense and humanity* that gave birth to the exalted idea of self-government.

Here, for the first time, was government made for man. Here, for the first time, was the *dignity of manhood* acknowledged, and the *equality of conditions* recognized. Here, for the first time, was man given a fair chance in the race for life,—the poorest and most obscure having an equal chance, absolutely, with the richest and most distinguished. Here, for the first time, was man made self-reliant and self-sustaining,—his own master and his own servant,—thrown entirely on his own responsibility. This developed a higher degree of manhood than the world had ever before seen or even dreamed of, for without *responsibility* there can be no fine development, either of man or of nation. No wonder, then, that the young nation went forth astonishing the world by its wonderful advances in civilization.

A NATION OF HOMES.

Here, for the first time, was beheld a nation of homes. Herein lies the beauty, the glory, the power, the stability and durability of our great country. I lay it down as a political axiom, that, other things being equal, that government is the best, the strongest, and the most durable, where the greatest number of its citizens own their own homes; where there are the greatest number of homesteads. Man always follows his interest. Arthur Young well said, "Give a man nine years' lease of a garden, and he will turn it into a desert; give a man entire possession of a rock, and he will turn it into a garden." What else to man, in the wide world, is like unto his home? How the heart thrills at the very mention of that word,—father and mother, sister and brother, wife and children, friends, books, comforts, happiness,—all that the heart of man loves or cares for,—all that this world gives that is worth caring for; these make home. Home is a social magnet ever influencing the heart of man. Ask the humble peasant to exchange his homely thatched cottage for a marble palace in another land. "No," he says; "I prefer my home." Ask the rugged mountaineer to leave his rude cabin, amid the sterile and rocky cliffs, for princely estates amid the luxurious tropics of a distant country. "No," he replies; "I cannot leave my home." Ask the Esquimaux to exchange his icy hut and his train-oil and blubber for the sweetest villa and the most delicious viands of

sunny Italy, and he will answer you, "No; I will not leave my home." Where a man's possessions are greatest, there his interests are greatest; where he has no possessions, he can have little or no interest.

Legislators, multiply the homes, and you will multiply the patriots,—the pillars of the State; for he who has a home to love and defend, will love and defend his country. Keep sacred and guard with vigilance the beneficent homestead law, which *gives* to every man with a wife one hundred and sixty acres of land, and ten acres for each of his children, and to every single man eighty acres. Behold our wide western domain! where beautiful and fruitful nature is standing neglected, yet yearning for suitors; barren, because there is no fructifying element—no labor. Here is room and plenty for a thousand millions. Here the most beautiful and elegant homes might be made, with but little labor, possessing every comfort and every luxury that the heart of man could desire, where domestic bliss would find for its unambitious self a perennial summer. *The object of government, in its widest sense, is simply to give man a happy home.* To fix the happiness and virtue of a nation on a solid foundation, it must rest on a reciprocal dependence between all the orders of citizens. The greater the number of homes, the more perfect will be this reciprocity.

LABOR.

Here, for the first time, was the respectability and dignity of human labor acknowledged. Human labor, the greatest benefactor of mankind, the most potent engine of civilization, one of the greatest promoters of morality. Since man first "ate his bread in the sweat of his face" human labor had been driven forth with the curse of Cain upon it; had suffered social ostracism, been denied the shelter of the house it built, of the privilege of sitting in the chair it made, of a place at the table it framed, of wearing the cloth it had woven, of eating the food it had produced, until our government emancipated it from the bondage of disgrace and slavery, and stamped it with the seal of respectability and dignity. And here it has become a mighty magician, and worked more wonders among us than ever Aladdin's lamp performed. It has prostrated a wilderness from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate;

it has leveled the mountains and filled up the valleys from ocean to ocean; it has networked the land with railroads and canals, and gauzed it with telegraph wires; it has dotted the land with millions of happy homes, and has brought every necessary and every luxury, not only to the rich, but to the poor man's door.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One of its most glorious and most enduring monuments is the Union Pacific Railroad. Human labor built that road from Omaha to San Francisco—nearly two thousand miles in length—in three years and a half. It was one of the grandest and most successful enterprises the world ever saw, and must ever remain a noble and enduring monument to American enterprise and American labor. In building that road almost every conceivable obstacle had to be overcome, and every difficulty surmounted; but American skill, and perseverance, and energy triumphed. Deserts were crossed, savage wildernesses penetrated, mountains—rock-ribbed and snow-crowned—scaled; and the Atlantic and Pacific made to shake hands across the continent of America. What an evidence is this gigantic work of man's almost omnipotence in this world! Watch the iron monster—the locomotive—THE THUNDERBOLT ON WHEELS—now struggling up the mountain side, and now thundering down it into the valley below, careering away with lightning speed and inexhaustible strength, like some omnipotent messenger. What a speck is man beside a mountain! yet he triumphs over it as the viewless winds over the mighty oaks of the forest, crushing in its very ribs,—disemboweling it,—and, with an audacious ambition that would mock the gods, tears the granite crown from its imperial head, and sets the badge of civilization—intellectual labor—there.

These are the works that exhibit man in his true greatness—that show in their true light the grandeur and dignity of human nature; these are the splendid evidences of the triumphs of mind over matter. What a magnificent spectacle that great army of railroad workmen must have presented—carrying civilization in their peaceful march into the very heart of the savage wilderness, cheered on by the inspiring song of labor, rung out by their brawny arms with ten thousand sledge-hammers, sounding the

grandest *anvil chorus* that ever awoke the solemn silence of the desert!

The author of *The Spectator* said of Cæsar, that the Alps and Pyrenees melted before him. But what are the Alps and the Pyrenees to the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada? And what was marching Roman legions over those big hills of Europe, ten or fifteen miles a day, compared with driving the iron horse, more than twice that many miles an hour, over the rock-crowned and snowy-crested summits crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad? The compliment Addison paid to Cæsar—the greatest compliment he could have paid that greatest of mankind—I bring to-day, augmented, as a just tribute to human labor, made respectable and dignified by our free institutions.

EDUCATION.

Here for the first time was *universal education* established; dispensing knowledge, as the light of the sun is dispensed, equally on the rich and on the poor. Among all the great and glorious things our country has done for human progress, none are equal to this. It is the planting from which the most opulent harvest for universal good is to be gathered. But education is optional with us; it should be *compulsory*. It is too local; it should be made *national*. The Constitution of the United States should declare that every child in the land *shall* be educated. The narrowest-minded political philosopher will scarcely have the hardihood to maintain that a government shall have power to punish crime by depriving a citizen of his liberty, by imprisonment, or of his life, by hanging, and that it shall not have the power to prevent him from committing crime, by whatsoever compulsory means. Since almost all crimes, great and small, spring directly from the uneducated classes, it follows, that to educate these, would be to lessen crime. If a small fraction of the money we expend in building and maintaining prisons were judiciously expended in *compulsory* education,—in sowing the seeds of practical knowledge and wholesome morality in the minds of those children, who, if not compelled to be the recipients of this golden gift, would grow up schooled and practiced in all manner of vice and wickedness,—the next generation might turn most of our prisons to educational and

charitable purposes. Grand, inspiring idea! that every dirty, ragged child of every beggar and felon in the land, that the children from the dens of thieves and the haunts of iniquity, breathing a pestilential moral atmosphere, shall be compelled to receive a gratuitous education in knowledge, virtue, and morality!

Long centuries before Bacon wrote, "Knowledge is power," the *annals of crime* had written, with as horrid legibility as if Jupiter had branded it with his lightning-fire on the ebon cheek of the storm cloud—that "Ignorance is Power!" the most active, ungovernable and potent power in the world, for wrong and evil; it is the most fruitful of all the sources of crime; it is the very tropical soil of vice and wickedness, which grow here with the rankest luxuriance. But it is the business of government to suppress crime, and to prevent it if possible. One of the chief ends of government, also, is to protect our lives and property. To this end it erects pillories and whipping-posts, and builds jails and penitentiaries, and supports armies of police, and all this at a fabulous cost. To educate the ignorant would be a better and a cheaper means, nay, the best and cheapest, to this end. To house, feed, clothe, and school bad children, to be made good citizens, is surely a far wiser, cheaper, and more humane course, than—neglecting this—to be compelled finally to house, feed, and clothe them as bad men and women (in jail) for mere punishment's sake, without hope of reformation. The latter is justice, but the former is goodness, and, since goodness moves in a larger circle than justice, it should take precedence. It is not only the right of Government to establish *compulsory education*, but it is its paramount duty. Not only for the security of person and property, but for its own security; for the *life* of the nation depends, absolutely, upon the annihilation of ignorance and the ubiquitous reign of refined intelligence. "Educate the people," was the admonition of William Penn, to the colonists who settled this great State. "Educate the people," was Washington's legacy to the nation. "Educate the people," was ever on the lips of Thomas Jefferson; and Napoleon I. said, "The only true conquests—those which awaken no regret—are those obtained over ignorance. The most honorable as well as the most useful pursuit of nations is that which contributes to the extension of human intellect." Never was the

adage, "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," so applicable as it is in this case. Destroy ignorance and you will destroy all the seeds of moral evil. It will not do for the enemies of compulsory education to cry out, Where is our liberty? Where our free-agency? There is no such thing as absolute liberty and free-agency in civilization; for *civilization means restraint.* It pens up the moral forces of man to obtain power for driving the great engine of human progress, as the iron boiler pens up the steam to generate power for driving the locomotive. Absolute liberty means social and political chaos. Cicero said, "Liberty consists in doing that which is permitted by law."

Legislators can not learn too soon that ignorance is the most costly, troublesome, and most dangerous enemy to the State. Ignorance produces the imperfection of the laws, and their imperfection the vices of the people. Knowledge causes the contrary effect. Ignorance not only plunges a people into effeminacy, but even extinguishes in them the sentiments of humanity; and *humanity is the only virtue in man truly sublime.*

The more learning a people have, the more virtuous, powerful, and happy they will be. It is not the inconstancy of nations, but their ignorance, that so frequently overturns the edifice of the strongest government.

I do not see the power and glory of our great nation so much in its agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce, as in that broad culture and healthy morality that must spring from the universal education of our people. By education, I do not mean simply reading and writing; but that higher and more important course of combined mental and physical discipline, which shall produce *a sound mind in a sound body.* That which will adorn the minds of our youths with the most exalted virtues, modesty, justice, humanity, equity, prudence, temperance, and patience; that which will inculcate truth, honesty, morality, and charity; that which will give them industry, frugality, courage, bravery, and fortitude. Our schools should be adorned with paintings and statuary, representing the great men and the great deeds of our nation, that the youthful mind and heart may be impressed with the great and sublime virtues of patriotism. The science of government should be a part, and a prominent part, of every

system of education. All this depends upon the legislator, who brings weal or woe to the nation.

A good legislation ought to include that of a good education, for the greatest obstacle to man's felicity is ignorance. On legislation alone depend the vices, the virtues, the power, and the felicity of a people.

Where shall we look for prompt amelioration or for final extirpation of the vices of society, and of the crimes of political circles in our country, if not to education? You may bend the stripling oak as you will, but you can do nothing with it as the forest monarch. You cannot, as a rule, make bad men and bad women good; even Juvenal's satires could not banish vice from Rome; but you may, without doubt, by leading bad boys and bad girls through the paths of knowledge and virtue, make good men and women out of them. The school must not only instruct the mind—it must soften and polish the manners. If ignorance is dangerous, vulgarity is disgusting and brutalizing, and vulgarity presents a lamentable spectacle over all our land. Good *home influence* is rarely to be had at home; therefore, let our schools make up to our youth this priceless desideratum; for the perfection of human nature is to be found in the unity of intelligence and amiability—that is, in *good manners*.

Let us never forget that the life and liberties of this nation—the perpetuation of our self-government—depends upon the proper and thorough training of our children. Believing myself to be the humblest and most unworthy of all those who hold the high honor I hold to-day (by the too flattering partiality of my fellow-citizens), I am yet bold enough to say—so strongly is my mind impressed with the belief that the rights of man and our free government can be secured only by the dispensation of universal intelligence—that of all the Centennial orations that will be delivered to-day, that by our posterity a century hence will be considered the best, which shall give the best advice in regard to *a system of national compulsory education*. I regret, from the bottom of my heart, that I have neither the time nor the ability to do this great subject justice. As in Catholic Europe—according to the adage—all roads lead to Rome, so all the great interests of this country—that the minds of our greatest statesmen are so ex-

ercised about—centre in education; whatever is second, education is first.

INTELLECTUAL EMANCIPATION.

Broad as our great country is, let the spirit of our free institutions be broader. Let them be great, grand, noble, elevating, and sublime in their freedom and scope.

Physical emancipation is one of our accomplished glories—the horrid music of the iron shackles of the slave shall never more make discord with the sweet strains of "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner." But we have a still greater and more glorious act of freedom to perform—the mind of man is in bondage; we must have INTELLECTUAL EMANCIPATION. *Slavery of thought is worse than slavery of body.*

> "Let us ponder boldly; 'tis a base
> Abandonment of reason to resign
> Our right of thought—our last and only place of refuge;
> E'en from our birth the faculty divine
> Is chained and tortured—cabin'd, cribb'd, confined,
> And bred in darkness, lest the truth should shine
> Too brightly on the unprepared mind."

The intellectual man is held in bondage by religious tyranny and intolerance,

> —"whose veil
> Mantles the earth with darkness, until right
> And wrong are accidents, and men grow pale,
> Lest their own judgments should become too bright,
> And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth have too much light."

While our country is the freest in the world from the curse of religious tyranny and intolerance, there is yet abroad in our land, I am grieved to say, too much of this abominable and dangerous element. It badly comports with the spirit of American freedom; where liberty of conscience is guaranteed; where thought ought to be free as the mote in the sunbeam that knows no bounds. The free spirit of our government is in harmony with Machiavelli when he says, "Man has a right to think all things, speak all things, write all things, but not to *impose* his opinions;" and with Milton when he said, "Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all

other liberties." Ours is not the country to tolerate Theological —Procrustean beds; for even the greatest toleration cannot ever be tortured to mean more than to tolerate that which is tolerable, and nothing is so intolerable as religious intolerance.

When our government is so tolerant and charitable as to ask no questions about religious belief, as to have no religious *test laws*, it is the most unwarrantable assurance and assumption—to use no stronger terms—in any institution, of whatever class or kind, to do so; since they all live, and move, and have their being in the government; it is for the fraction to assume equality with the whole.

The enlightened spirit of the age commands us to imitate both the wisdom and the charity of that very learned and distinguished English Bishop, Warburton, who, on one occasion, when Lord Sandwich said he did not know the difference between Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy, replied, "Orthodoxy, my lord, is my doxy, and Heterodoxy is another man's doxy."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There is a rapidly growing institution in this country that, I believe, is pregnant with this tolerant and charitable spirit, and which, if so, eventually will destroy the hateful rivalry of creeds; that institution is the Young Men's Christian Association. It has a sublime career of usefulness before it. May its chariot of Reformation roll on in living grandeur, ever teaching, yet willing to be taught, gathering new accessions of truth and beauty, and dispensing toleration and charity, till religious persecution shall be banished from the earth. It is progressive, and therefore worthy of commendation.

I am now naturally brought to the consideration of the important subject of

CHURCH AND STATE.

You may well start and grow pale at the announcement. But this mischievous, cruel, envious, ambitious, sanguinary, rule-or-ruin hideous monster—this king of Pandemonium—is actually engrafted on our government, and exercising authority, and struggling as life with death, for supreme power. Like the curse of slavery—so opposed to the spirit of our free institutions—it is not

the offspring of American freedom, but, like slavery, was engrafted on us by Monarchical Europe.

Of all the newspapers and books that I have read, of all the speeches and sermons I have heard, I have never once known this subject alluded to. Can it be possible that the American people are so indifferent to, or so ignorant of, this *danger of dangers?* Can it be possible that this is the first public tocsin of alarm that has been sounded? Would that I had the ability to sound the alarm in proportion to the danger. But I have not. Like Mark Antony, "I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth, action, nor utterance, nor power of speech," to awaken in your minds a full appreciation of the danger. Any connection—the most trivial—between politics and religion is *Church and State.* In our National Congress, in our State Legislatures, in the Army and Navy, religion is employed. Chaplains are employés, and "we, the people," are *taxed* to pay them. This is Church and State—on a small scale, to be sure, but still, Church and State. It was not "nominated in the bond" that our government should furnish us with religion. It is no more its business to furnish us with religion than it is its business to furnish us with coal in winter and ice in summer. The duties of government are not paternal. *Its business is to protect our persons and our property; to afford to the greatest number the greatest amount of happiness.* As to our National and State legislators, if they want religion, let them pay for it; and since our government, without remorse, sends our soldiers and sailors from their homes and families—the dearest ties on earth—for years; if it can do this, it may also, without injury to the national conscience, separate them from verbal religious teaching—for every man can have his Bible, if he wishes it. If Protestant clergymen may be employed by the State, so may Catholic priests: and these may perform mass; and so may the Jewish doctors be employed: and these may bring the services of the synagogue into the halls of legislation. One has exactly the same right there as the other. An opportunity may, nay, will, give these their turn sooner or later, if Church and State is not broken up. It is not the business of government to furnish food for helpless, starving infants; and it is still less its business to furnish spiritual food for adults. There are too many good, honest, but greatly

deluded people, who think our political bread ought to be spread with theological butter. Petitions are pouring into both houses of the United States Congress, praying for the recognition of God and Christianity in the Constitution; and meetings are being held for the same purpose all over the land. I protest against this most unwarrantable and unnecessary innovation, with mind, soul and heart, as showing the most ultra Church and State tendency, and as being, therefore, dangerous to the life and the liberties of this nation and people.

There is nothing truer—as all history shows—than that *the prosperity and happiness of a people does not depend on the purity of their worship, but on the excellence of their legislation.* Lord Macaulay says (Preface to Lays of Ancient Rome), "The old Romans had some great virtues—fortitude, temperance, veracity, spirit to resist oppression, respect for legitimate authority, fidelity in the observing of contracts, disinterestedness, and ardent public spirit;" yet these same Romans were Pagans.

"Church and State" means ignorance and superstition; national debility, and sloth, and pusillanimity; it means Protestant against Catholic and Catholic against Protestant; bringing deadly strife and protracted, bloody war; for this recognition of God and Christianity in the Constitution, that is asked for, means an Established Protestant Church in the United States. The Protestants number 20,000,000, the Catholics 6,000,000; who doubts that the former would oppose the progress of the latter at every step; as the latter would oppose the former if they had the power. It will not do to say of this subject that it is too insignificant to be seriously considered. It is the part of wisdom not to despise small things. From the invisible morning mist come the black storm-clouds of noon, bringing the fearful tempest, and the awful thunder, and the horrid lightning. This ambition of religion for universal supremacy, for absolute power, is dangerous. You can no more separate absolute power and wrong than you can separate matter and gravitation. No danger could be more threatening to our national existence than the unity of Church and State. For we should then have from our theological statesmen that spiritual despotism so inimitably and forcibly described by Milton:

" Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names,
Places, and titles, and with these to join
Secular power, though feigning still to act
By spiritual, *to themselves appropriating*
The Spirit of God, promis'd alike and given
To all believers; and from that pretence,
Spiritual laws by carnal power shall force
On every conscience; laws which none shall find
Left them enroll'd, or what the spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave.

" Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the sacred mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn
Of lucre and ambition, and the Truth
With superstitions and traditions taint."

Then would be born that same religious frenzy that raised the club of Cain, that caused the first murder; that poured the poisonous hemlock down the throat of Socrates; that nailed Jesus Christ to the cross. The whole land would be drunk with blood! If history is worth anything, it holds up a solemn warning to this government not to touch religion.

The effects of the unity of religion with this government may be well illustrated by that horrible vision of Dante; where Buoso d'Abbati is wounded by a serpent, which relinquishes its hold and stretches itself out at his feet. Buoso fixes his eyes upon it, but cannot utter a word. He staggers and gasps as if overpowered by lethargy or fever. The eyes of the man and the reptile are steadfastly fixed on each other. From the wound of Buoso and from the mouth of the serpent thick volumes of smoke proceed, and as soon as these unite the nature of the two beings is changed. Arms are seen to issue from the body of the serpent, while the limbs of the man contract and disappear under the scaly figure of his adversary. While one erects himself, the other grovels upon the earth; and the two accursed souls, who have interchanged their bodies, separate with mutual execrations.

Establish Church and State, and, when religion has taken on the body of politics, and politics has taken on the body of religion, and our liberties are gone forever, the two accursed things will separate with mutual execrations.

Establish Church and State, and long before the people should

meet again to celebrate their second hundredth anniversary, not only will our freedom have departed, but our beautiful national emblems, that still might warm a patriotic glow, will have been destroyed or disfigured. This beautiful flag may bear a grinning skull and cross-bones; the historic paintings in the rotunda of the National Capitol may have transformed themselves into inquisitorial scenes and persecuted martyrs; the Goddess of Liberty, crowning all, will have given place to a colossal figure of the crucifixion of Christ.

Let us ponder well the lines of Byron:

> "A thousand years scarce serve to form a state;
> An hour may lay it in the dust; and when
> Can man its shatter'd splendor renovate,
> Recall its virtues back, and vanquish Time and Fate?"

Our 130,000 public schools, with their 200,000 teachers, together with our 6000 newspapers, with a circulation of 21,000,000, issuing 1,600,000,000 copies annually, are the omnipotent moral weapons—and not the National Government—to right religious wrongs.

OUR GREAT REBELLION.

From this threatened danger let me turn to one that is past—akin to it—that the spirit of freedom, whose Promethean heat, almost omnipotent, met and defeated and annihilated, as I hope and believe it may meet and annihilate this.

For long years peace and prosperity and happiness were in the land. There was no war, and we thought there could be no war. But, alas! for the instability of human institutions. Every picture is made up of lights and shades. He who paints the historic picture of our country, with all its beautiful lights and rainbow tints, will have much very dark shading to do. There will be a delightful tropical summer of freedom in that picture, and there will be a chilling, desolate, arctic winter night of slavery in it. Hostile elements can never work harmoniously together. We had freedom and slavery side by side! In twenty-five years from the discovery of America by Columbus, there was introduced into this country that accursed germ of slavery, that grew and spread with tropical exuberance, equal to the world-like vegetation it was first planted among, until its pestilential influence was more dam-

ning than war or famine, and whose poison was to be eradicated, in our own country, only after it had deluged scores of battle-fields with blood, sent hundreds of thousands of precious lives to their untimely graves, taxed us with billions of debt, and draped the land in mourning.

From 1517, when the first Africans were imported, to the breaking out of the rebellion in this country, 1861, three hundred and forty-four years, Africa had charged against America thirty-one millions of her black sons and daughters. I will here notice but one black page in this book of the blackest deeds that ever disgraced any age: three millions of these had died on the passage and were thrown overboard into the Atlantic. Since they were nearly all adults, if we allow their average height to have been five feet four inches, this multiplied by three million will give sixteen million feet, over three thousand miles. Place those skeletons head to foot, and they will pave the bottom of the Atlantic from America back to Africa.

I forbear to dwell upon this ghastly and most horrible picture, and only introduce it as a historic fact, to show that nations, no more than individuals, can do wrong with impunity. As certain as that night follows day, retribution will follow wrong doing.

> "Time's glory is not only to turn the giddy round of fortune's wheel,
> But to wrong the wronger, till he render right."

Though the whole western hemisphere was almost equally to blame for the sin of slavery, yet the tempest of retribution, gathering the storm clouds from every quarter of the New World, let loose the thunderbolt of war upon our fair land. The storm of civil war which had been gathering on the distant horizon of the North and South for years, reached the zenith of our political sky in 1861, and burst with wild and terrible fury upon our then happy country, holding on its high career of blood and carnage for four long years. You all know, alas! too well, the history of that dreadful and momentous struggle, and I cannot, to-day, tear open the graves of the myriad dead to place their precious contents again in battle array, for mere rhetoric's sake. You know how the scale vibrated between victory and defeat, and how freedom, in the fire of war, like gold in furnace flung, grew stronger for

the test, until slavery was annihilated, and freedom gloriously and victoriously triumphant.

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

The Revolutionary war left us free with slavery (how paradoxical!), but the great Rebellion left us free without slavery—*free indeed!* Now every man throughout our broad land may sit under his own vine and fig-tree and none shall make him afraid. Of all others, this was freedom's battle, and I rejoice as an American that it was fought on the soil of America—decidedly for freedom—for all mankind—for all ages!

THE NATION'S DEAD.

While we rejoice to-day in our own and the nation's life and freedom, let us not forget the dead who bequeathed to us this precious, priceless legacy. Let us not forget those who stood as a bulwark between us and death and slavery.

If he who has exhibited his zeal and patriotism for the honor and glory of his country on many a bloody battle-field—who has fought, and bled, and died, that his and our country might inherit an eternal life of liberty—will not awaken in us, in the highest degree, the sentiments of humanity and gratitude, then those sentiments must, indeed, be dead within us. The dead have always a claim upon us; but our country's dead have a special claim upon us. To them we owe an immeasurably greater duty than we can ever owe to the civilian dead, however worthy the latter may have been. To our country's dead we owe the nation's gratitude; we owe it to them to embalm their great deeds in the affections of the nation, and to immortalize them by writing their history in letters of gold on the national heart.

Let us adopt the noble example of Greece. A Grecian could turn his eyes nowhere over his devoted land that his gaze would not be met by the sight of statues and monuments erected in honor of the nation's dead, who had died fighting the battles of their country. They had annual orations, and floral decorations, in their honor. The helpless, both the old and the young, of the family of the dead soldier were tenderly, bountifully cared for by

the State. Know ye not how much all this served to cultivate and perpetuate that strong passion for liberty, that zeal for their country's cause, that ardor for their country's glory, that made the Grecian so valorous and so invincible in war? Let us be instructed by the lesson.

OUR FLAG.

Pusillanimous, indeed, must this nation become, before it can forget the millions who so often carried this beautiful flag, this national standard of ours, to victory, and the hundreds of thousands who died for its honor and our country's freedom. When, on the 23d of September, 1873, while traveling in Peru, I stood in the crater of the Arequipa volcano waving this little flag, of the stars and stripes, to the breeze, three and a half miles above the level of the sea, I confess to a momentary feeling of pride and exultation when I thought that I had carried the flag of my country to a loftier elevation than it had ever before been carried —more than six hundred feet above the highest point of land in North America, the land that gave it birth. But my self-congratulation was of short duration; for I quickly remembered that those American demi-gods who, in our great rebellion, went down to death for this flag, planted theirs on a moral height which dwarfed the physical elevation at which I placed it.

I left the mate of this flag for the eye of the condor of the Andes; they planted theirs on a moral Himalaya, where all the nations of the earth shall see it for ever. If the United States of America shall ever forget to love, honor, and cherish their names, with the fondness of a young mother for her first-born, it can be only when a political apoplexy—from whatever cause—shall have paralyzed the patriotic heart of our great country.*

National ingratitude is monstrous. Let us never be charged with it. Our Revolutionary Fathers were not at all honored as they should have been. To mention but one instance, the grave of

JOHN MORTON,

here in our own city, was without an honorable or conspicuous mark for three-quarters of a century. John Morton, that im-

* For an account of the author's ascent of the Arequipa volcano, see Bulletin of American Geographical Society, No. viii., 1874.

mortal Pennsylvanian, that illustrious and courageous patriot, who, when the balances holding our freedom or slavery were poised, threw his influence on the side of freedom,—who gave the casting vote when six were for and six against separating from England,—which made this a free and independent nation. This was, under all the circumstances, the greatest act of moral heroism ever performed by man. The history of the past has nothing to equal it,—the future cannot excel it. I would rather have the glory that justly belongs to John Morton, and which the generations a thousand years hence will lavishly bestow upon him, than to have had all the glory of all triumphs ever decreed to the mightiest conquerors of Greece and Rome.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

While we honor the dead soldiers, all time and all ages, while freedom is loved and slavery is hated, will sing the praises of him who, like the nation's myriad dead, gave up his life that, in his own immortal language, "this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, might not perish from the earth." (Addressing Lincoln's portrait.) Oh, thou great high-priest of liberty!

> "While the tree
> Of freedom's withered trunk puts forth a leaf,
> Even for thy tomb a garland let it be"—
> Thou freedom's champion and the people's chief—
> Our new-born Washington, with reign, alas! too brief.

It was said of Brutus, "This was the noblest Roman of them all." In whatever distant age the great rebellion and its chief actors may be spoken of, every lover of liberty throughout the world will ever declare of Abraham Lincoln, This was the noblest American of them all. Citizens and statesmen, emulate his virtues!

Let the granite and marble columns rise all over the land in honor of the nation's dead. From the stony pages of these monuments future generations may read the epic story of those in whose honor they were reared, and draw from them, if need be, fresh inspirations of patriotism. Proud marks they will be, too, of a nation's gratitude; there they will stand—*the soldiers' and sailors' monuments*—when long centuries shall have passed away; stand

to record for the most distant posterity the glorious deeds of those mighty dead of the great rebellion, but for whose loyalty, patriotism, and heroic valor our sun of liberty had set for ever in an eternal night.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Our public debt is, in round numbers, $2,000,000,000; but the wealth of the nation is $45,000,000,000.

He who owes but one dollar of every twenty-two and a half he possesses is not oppressed.

Or thus: Our population is 45,000,000. So each individual's share is less than fifty dollars. At six per cent. this is less than three dollars a year for each individual, and this is not oppressive, being less than one cent a day.

The United States has at work every day 12,500,000 people. If each of these should contribute five cents a day from his wages, it would pay the debt within ten years.

OUR FUTURE.

With an enlightened, self-sustaining governmental policy, wherein the great interests of agriculture, manufacture, trade and commerce shall be equally sustained; wherein capital and labor shall be made friends; with human rights secured; with the experience of the past to guide us in the future, I see no reason why our nation may not traverse Time's eternal course for ages upon ages. The life of a nation is very erroneously likened to that of an individual or that of a tree, with its youth, manhood, old age, and death. It would be much better to compare it to a river—for ever pouring on to the sea, though eternally exhausting its fountain heads, its life-giving sources, yet these are as eternally being replenished by their aquatic nutriment, the moisture, coming back from the sea in clouds and mist.

Nearly a century ago the great English statesman, Edmund Burke, alluding to this very subject, used the following philosophical and cheerful language: "I am not of opinion that the race of men and the commonwealths they create, like bodies of individuals, grow effete, and languid, and bloodless, and ossify by the necessities of their own conformation, and the fatal operation of

longevity and time. These analogies between bodies natural and politic, though they may sometimes illustrate arguments, furnish no arguments for themselves. Individuals are physical beings, subject to laws universal and invariable. But commonwealths are not physical, but moral essences. Such arguments are but too often used under color of a specious philosophy to find apologies for the despair of laziness and pusillanimity, and to excuse the want of all manly efforts, when the exigencies of our country call for them more loudly."

PATRIOTISM.

The life of a nation depends upon the proper kind and quantity of nutriment. What is this? *Patriotism!* And whence comes patriotism? From education and association. See to it, then, legislators, for in your hands, absolutely, is the weal or the woe of this nation, that the American youth shall receive not only intellectual and moral, but patriotic training as well.

It is selfishness, lust for gold, and inordinate ambition; in other words, a want of patriotism, that gives birth to the political crimes that, to-day, so disgrace and humiliate us. The times and our country demand the highest type of heroic manhood, which is not found so much in him who, in battles' van, bares his breast to the sanguinary and deadly storms of war, as in him whose strong love of right and justice impels him to search out wrong, and, wherever and whenever found, and under whatever guise, to have the courage to denounce it and to make war upon it. We want that bold, lofty, majestic, audacious courage which characterized Menippus, when he said to the great high priest of all the gods, *You are angry, Jupiter; you grasp the thunder, but you are wrong.*

Let the rising generation—the young politicians—the future statesmen in particular—be taught that honor and honesty and love of country are inseparable. Let them know that a man who is so lost to honor and patriotism as to wrong his country, would sell it. Let them ever remember that the jewel of their lives,—*an honorable name,*—like the delicate golden- and rainbow-tinted powder on the wings of the beauteous butterfly, when once tarnished, can never again appear in the lustre of its virgin beauty. Let them ever remember—let them never for a moment forget

"*That one bad action soils a name for aye,*
However mighty in the olden time;
Nor all that heralds rake from coffined clay,
Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

Our country has done great things in a great age. Tried by the Scriptural text,—"By their fruits shall ye know them,"—we may well be proud of our record. Compare the first century of our Republic with a century of some of the greatest periods of reformation in the history of the world, and see which of all has done the most for the happiness of man and for human progress.

In sacred history, look at the eras of Moses, of Christ, of Mohammed, and of Luther. All these great periods found man in the most miserable and wretched condition of physical and mental slavery, and they all left him as they found him,—without the slightest improvement in his condition. In secular history, look at the age of Pericles, when Greece was raised to the highest pinnacle of æsthetic glory; of Augustus, when martial force at Rome was invincible; of Leo X., the age of scientific invention, and of elegant literature: all these found man physically, mentally, and morally in the most pitiably degraded condition,—and they all left him in the very same condition.

It was reserved for the age of Washington—the age of amelioration, the age of humanity—to better the condition of man, to elevate him, to make him conscious of the dignity of human nature within him. The United States of America has done more, directly and indirectly, in the last one hundred years, for the universal amelioration of man's miserable condition, for the mitigation of

"Those twin jailors of the daring heart,
Low birth and iron fortune,"

for human progress, for civilization, than the combined efforts of the past six thousand years had before done. What Macaulay claims for the Baconian philosophy may quite as well be claimed for our self-government, that, "It hath lengthened life, it has mitigated pain, it has extinguished diseases, it has increased the fertility of the soil, it has given new securities to the mariner, it has furnished new arms to the warrior, it has spanned great rivers

and estuaries with bridges of form unknown to our fathers, it has guided the thunderbolt innocuously from heaven to earth, it has lighted up the night with the splendor of the day, it has extended the range of the human vision, it has multiplied the power of the human muscle, it has accelerated motion, it has annihilated distance, it has facilitated intercourse, correspondence, all friendly offices, all dispatch of business, it has enabled man to descend to the bottom of the sea, to soar into the air, to penetrate securely into the noxious recesses of the earth, to traverse the land on cars which whirl along without horses, and the ocean in ships, which sail against the wind. These are but a part of its fruits, and of its first fruits. For it is a philosophy [as ours is a government] which never rests, which has never attained, which is never perfect. Its law is progress. A point which yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting-post to-morrow."

The inventive genius of America will next, through the instantaneous production of a vacuum, drive all machinery by atmospheric pressure. Let us felicitate ourselves upon our glorious past, and go forth to meet the shadowy future with high hopes for even greater achievements—for the abolition of all political wrong—for the universal brotherhood of all mankind.

As a people we have everything to be proud of in the past, and everything to live for in the future. Proper education will be our safeguard for all time to come. For the present let us make war on all the social vices and political crimes that curse the land. Let us break the vulgar idol, Fashion, that the millions high and low, rich and poor, old and young, those in and those out of church, bow down to and worship, and let us do homage at the shrine of common sense and modesty. Let political corruption be banished from out the land; tie the hands of those who may give and tie the hands of those who may receive. Let us make ignorant, brazen-faced politicians—as fit to guide the ship of state as a blind pilot would be to guide a Mississippi steamboat—be ashamed to show their corrupt and worthless presence among our honest and giant statesmen.

WOMAN.

To do all this, it may become necessary to enlist the service of woman, because of her instinctive purity. So much exalted virtue and superior intelligence ought to be utilized.

OUR GREAT COUNTRY.

Let your minds be awakened to a full appreciation of our great country, the greatest and best politically, the most remarkable in fertility, climate, and beauty of scenery, the sun of heaven ever shone upon. You know not what a country you possess. It is, in the language of Scripture, *a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it.* This land, like the fabled Lotus, causes all who taste of it to forget their own country.

> Oh, Christ! it is a goodly sight to see
> What heaven hath done for this delicious land!
> What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree!
> What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand!

You are heirs to the mightiest empire man ever consecrated to Freedom. To cross this country from ocean to ocean, and study its varied and inexhaustible resources; to behold the beauty and sublimity of its natural scenery; to fully realize its vast magnitude; would be to give you a far keener appreciation of what a glorious thing it is, indeed, to be an American citizen. Behold our young nation, with its happy and prosperous millions, speeding on to greater greatness. See the ten thousand evidences of its healthy prosperity. Think of this nation, just now but a century old, with 75,000 miles of railroad in good running order—enough to thrice girdle the earth; 30,000 to 40,000 miles in course of construction. One great national iron highway already spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, and two more to be built within the next decade. The locomotive now measures the distance from New York to San Francisco in eighty-four hours. Our fabulously productive soil, our busy manufactories, a universal commerce; our sails to-day swelled by the breezes of every sea; our keels plowing the waters of every ocean, and all to be augmented

speedily; our flag, beloved at home and respected abroad, and, within the next quarter of a century, to be "THE SCEPTRE ALL WHO MEET OBEY." What a grand, inspiring, and glorious prospect is this to every American citizen!

When, a few years hence, a more generous, ennobling, and enlightened spirit of humanity shall have completely annihilated a detestable species of selfishness abroad in our land; when we, as American citizens—enjoying all the rights and privileges of man—shall be brought to feel and acknowledge that down-trodden and oppressed foreigners, from whatever quarter of the globe, have as good a right to seek protection and a home on the soil of America as our forefathers had, who were themselves but down-trodden and oppressed foreigners; and when America shall be not only an asylum for the oppressed of all other nations, but a kind and impartial mother to all her own children; when patriotism and philanthropy shall join hands; when over the threshold of the great temple of American liberty there shall be engraved, as the law of the land, plain and eternal as if written with the golden point of Orion's sword, on the ebon walls of night, these words: EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL, WITHOUT REGARD TO RELIGION, NATIONALITY, COLOR, OR SEX; then, indeed, shall our great country be elevated to the most exalted and sublime eminence among the nations of the earth.

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